C
D432I
1914/15
cop2

THE LIBRARY
OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

SERIES
XVII

BULLETIN OF

De Paul University

MARCH 1914

NUMBER
SEVEN

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR

College of Arts
College of Sciences
College of Letters
College of Philosophy
College of Education
College of Law
College of Commerce
High School for Girls

GENERAL INFORMATION AND OUTLINES OF COURSES, 1914-15

De Paul University, Webster Ave. and Osgood St., Chicago

Published monthly from December to July inclusive, by De Paul University, Webster Ave. and Osgood Street, Chicago, Illinois. Entered as second class matter June 20th, 1912, at the Post Office at Chicago, Illinois, under the Act of July 16th, 1894

THE FRED J. RINGLEY CO. 621-631 PLYMOUTH CT., CHICAGO

CALENDAR.

1914.

September 17, Thursday	Registration Days.
September 18, Friday	
September 19, Saturday	
September 21, Monday	Autumn Quarter begins.
October 6, Tuesday	Extension Classes begin.
October 12, Monday	Columbus Day. Holiday.
November 26, Thursday	Thanksgiving Day. Holiday.
December 1, Tuesday	Quarterly Examinations.
December 2, Wednesday	
December 3, Thursday	
December 3, Thursday	Autumn Quarter ends.
December 4, Friday	Registration Days.
December 5, Saturday	
December 7, Monday	Winter Quarter begins.
December 8, Tuesday	Feast of Immaculate Conception. Holy Day.
December 18, Friday	Christmas vacation begins after classes.

1915.

January 4, Monday	Christmas vacation ends. Classes resumed.
February 12, Friday	Lincoln's Birthday.
February 22, Monday	Washington's Birthday. Holiday.
March 17, Wednesday	St. Patrick's Day. Holiday.
March 23, Tuesday	Quarterly Examinations.
March 24, Wednesday	
March 25, Thursday	
March 25, Thursday	Winter Quarter ends.
March 26, Friday	Registration Days.
March 27, Saturday	
March 29, Monday	Spring Quarter begins.
March 31, Wednesday	Easter Recess begins after classes.
April 6, Tuesday	Easter Recess ends. Classes resumed.
May 7, Friday	Christian Doctrine Contests.
May 21, Friday	English Prize Essay Contest.
May 28, Friday	Oratorical Contest.
June 11, Friday	Feast of the Sacred Heart. Benefactors' Day.
June 14, Monday	Quarterly Examinations.
June 15, Tuesday	
June 16, Wednesday	
June 17, Thursday	Annual Drama.
June 18, Friday	Commencement Exercises.
June 24, Thursday	Registration for the Summer School.
June 25, Friday	
June 26, Saturday	
June 28, Monday	Summer School Opens.
August 6, Friday	Summer School Closes.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Francis X. McCabe, President.
Denis A. Duggan, Vice-President.

Aloysius Krabler.
John W. Downing.
James V. Devine.
Martin V. Moore.
Charles J. Connor.
Daniel J. McHugh.
Charles L. Mahony.
Charles H. Sullivan.
John McGillen.
Philip J. McKenna.
Howard N. Ogden.

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

Very Rev. Francis X. McCabe, C. M., LL. D., President.
Rev. Denis A. Duggan, C. M., Vice-President and Director of Studies.
Rev. Daniel J. McHugh, C. M., Treasurer.
Mr. John C. McHugh, Registrar.

BOARD OF CONSULTORS.

The President, *ex-officio*.
Rev. Aloysius Krabler.
Rev. John W. Downing.
Rev. James V. Devine.
Rev. Denis A. Duggan.
Rev. Daniel J. McHugh.

THE UNIVERSITY COUNCIL.

The President and Vice-President *ex-officio*, and such members of the Faculty as the President chooses to appoint.

FACULTY.

Very Rev. F. X. McCabe, C. M., LL. D. — [illegible]
Rev. W. J. Gorrell, C. M.
Rev. M. M. Gregory, C. M. — English
Rev. J. M. Murray, C. M. — [illegible]
Rev. H. O'Connor, C. M.
Rev. D. J. McHugh, C. M. — [illegible]
Rev. J. J. Allenbach, C. M.
Rev. D. A. Duggan, C. M.
Rev. M. V. Moore, C. M. — C. E.
Rev. J. S. Woods, C. M.
Rev. J. A. McAuliffe, C. M., D. D.
Rev. C. J. Connor, C. M.
Rev. M. F. O'Brien, C. M.
Rev. S. M. Anzalone, C. M., J. C. D. — Math. - French phil.
Rev. T. F. Gorman, C. M.
Mr. W. L. Quinn, C. M.
Mr. G. J. Jenista, E. E. — E. E.
Mr. G. W. Barnard, M. S. — Mech. draw.
Mr. C. D. Case, A. M., B. S. in E. E. — M. E. + physics
Mr. H. Heise, A. B. — Chem.
Mr. Walter Keller, Mus. B.
Mr. H. Klein.
Mr. A. J. Konold. — German
Mr. J. C. McHugh.
Mr. Joseph Paupa.
Edward J. [illegible], Stud. Asst. - M. E. [illegible]
Frank F. Hedges " " — Chem.

ORGANIZATION.

According to the terms of its charter the chief purposes for which the University is organized are "to provide, impart and furnish opportunities for all departments of higher education . . . . which may comprise and embrace separate departments for literature, law, medicine, music, technology, the various branches of science, both abstract and applied, the cultivation of fine arts, and all other branches of professional and technical education which may properly be included within the purposes and objects of the University."

To fulfill as many of these purposes as the institution is at present capable of fulfilling, and to secure therein the best results in administration and instruction, the following organization has been adopted:

THE COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS, comprising the Departments of
Philosophy (Logic, Metaphysics, Psychology, Ethics).
English (Language and Literature).
Ancient Classics (Latin and Greek).
Modern Languages (German, French).
Civics (Economics, Finance, Administration).
History (Ancient, Medieval, Modern).

THE COLLEGE OF SCIENCES. including the departments of
Cosmography (Astronomy, Geology, Physiography, Meteorology)
Biology (Botany, Physiology, Zoology).
Mathematics.
Physics.
Chemistry.
Pre-medical Courses (Principally Chemistry, Physics and Biology).

THE COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING, affording instruction in the Departments of
Civil Engineering.
Electrical Engineering.
Mechanical Engineering.

THE SCHOOL OF MEDICINE, giving, for the present, the
Pre-medical Courses (Principally Chemistry, Physics and Biology).

THE COLLEGE OF LAW comprising the,
Illinois College of Law (Day classes).
Illinois Law School (Evening classes).

THE COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, including the
Summer School.
Evening School.

THE SCHOOL OF MUSIC giving courses in
Piano, Organ, Violin, Voice.
Musical Theory and Public School Music.

THE COLLEGE OF COMMERCE consisting of courses in
Elementary and Advanced Bookkeeping.
Elementary, Intermediate and Advanced Accounting.

THE SCHOOL OF ART AND DESIGN including courses in
Designing, Illustration, Cartooning and
Special Teachers' Course.

EVENING COURSES in Shop Work, Mechanical Drawing, Electricity, Mathematics and Chemistry.

THE ACADEMY, preparatory to the College of
Liberal Arts.
Sciences.
Engineering.
Commerce.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, conducting for the present a
High School, and contemplating the early establishment of a
College of Arts and Sciences.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

De Paul University owes its origin to the good will and encouragement of a number of Chicago's worthiest citizens—men of note in the legal or medical professions or prominent in the affairs of business—in compliance with whose earnest and repeated requests and incitements the old College was elevated to the rank of a University and chartered as such under the laws of the State of Illinois on December 24, 1907.

LOCATION.

The University is located on the North Side of Chicago, about ten minutes' walk from Lincoln Park. The main group of buildings, consisting of the Church, the College Building, and the Administration Building, together with the Campus, occupy the entire block bounded by Webster, Belden and Sheffield Avenues and Osgood Street.

The Lyceum and the University Auditorium or College Theater adjoin this group of buildings to the East.

This location is sufficiently distant from the manufacturing district to be free from noise, dust and confusion, but may be quickly reached by surface and elevated lines.

ACCESS.

Access may be had by the Northwestern Elevated Railroad, local station at Webster Avenue, within one-half block of the University, express station at Fullerton Avenue, two blocks distant and twelve minutes' ride from the loop. The Larrabee Street, Sedgwick Street, Lincoln Avenue, Clark Street, Fullerton Avenue, and Halsted Street surface lines pass within two blocks of the University. By means of transfers to these lines passengers from all parts of the city may quickly reach the University.

BUILDINGS AND CAMPUS.

The Administration Building is a handsome structure of Bedford cut stone, richly ornamented in the Romanesque style of Architecture. It occupies a ground space of 120 by 80 feet, and is five stories in height. The building contains the public offices of the University, the library, chapel, reception rooms, etc.

The College Building adjoins the Administration Building. It is an absolutely fire-proof structure, six stories in height, covering an area of 68 feet by 180 feet. It contains the lecture rooms, physical, chemical and engineering laboratories, a geological and biological museum, an astronomical observatory, literary and scientific libraries, engineering shops, a large gymnasium and spacious, well-lighted class rooms. The building is supplied with an elevator; also with the most approved appliances for heating, lighting and ventilation.

The College Church is a large and magnificent edifice with a seating capacity of about 2,000. It is open to the student for sodality meetings, the weekly conference and other religious exercises. There is a daily Mass celebrated at 8 o'clock at which the students are encouraged to assist.

The Lyceum is a two-story building, 110 feet in length by 55 feet in width. It contains thirty rooms. A portion of the second floor is devoted to the De Paul College of Music. Other portions of the same floor are occupied by the De Paul University School for Girls, the management and instruction being under the direction of the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary (B. V. M.).

The remaining part of the building is used for the purposes of the Lyceum Association. The students of the University are encouraged to become members of this association, and enjoy the privileges afforded by its parlors, reading rooms and billiard halls.

The College Theater, with a ground space of 125 by 113 feet and a seating capacity of 1,500, is one of the largest and most beautiful theaters in the city of Chicago. It is an absolutely fire-proof building, provided with 20 exits and wide, divergent aisles. The theater is devoted to the entertainments and dramatic productions given by the students, the commencement exercises, oratorical contests, public lectures and debates, assemblies, etc.

The University Campus is a rectangular field inclosed by a high, composition-stone wall. It affords ample room for regulation football contests, for baseball and all outdoor intercollegiate sports.

GOVERNMENT.

The Corporation of De Paul University enjoys the usual privileges accorded by law and in addition to these privileges is empowered "to receive, hold, invest and disburse all moneys or property, or the income thereof, which may be entrusted to it, whether by gift, grant, bequest, devise, or otherwise, for educational purposes; to act as Trustee for persons desiring to give or provide moneys or property, or the income thereof, for one or more of the departments of the University or for any of its educational purposes."

The Board of Trustees has under its control the general management of the corporation and is vested with the power "to make laws not inconsistent with the laws of the State, the United States or the terms of the Charter, for the government and control of the corporation, and of its several departments and of the several institutions under its care and control and for the proper management of the educational, fiscal and other affairs of the corporation." The President and Treasurer of the University are elected by the Board of Trustees; all degrees and diplomas are granted by the University, subject to the decision of this Board.

The Board of Consultors is the Administrative Board of the financial affairs of the University, and has charge and control of all the properties in any way connected with and subject to any of the departments of the University. It is entrusted with the particular management of all fiscal affairs requiring immediate attention, and is obliged to provide for the economic maintenance of the several departments, to act as an advisory board to the President, and to render him competent assistance when requested to aid in legislative and executive matters.

The University Council is an advisory board to the President on educational matters and questions concerning the internal policy of the University. It is concerned with all matters of discipline, decides on the establishment and development of the several departments, regulates the courses of instruction, the entrance requirements, methods of teaching, etc. It is the function of the Council to appoint committees for the better conduct and administration of matters pertaining directly to the welfare of the students, and, in general, to discuss and decide on methods and means for improvement and advancement in whatsoever matters may be submitted to it by the President or other officers of the University.

The President is the chief executive of the University. He is *ex-officio* a member of each faculty and the head of each governing board. All departments of administration and instruction are under his direct supervision and to him all questions of importance should be referred. He may, however, delegate certain of his powers to other officers of the University; in which case these officers are individually responsible for the conduct of the matters entrusted to them. All officers of government and all members of the teaching staff are to be regarded in their several jurisdictions as representatives of the President.

The Vice-President is the general supervisor of all matters connected with the educational conduct of the University and is immediately concerned with the interests of the students in regard to studies. Solicitations of privileges in educational matters as well as complaints should be made to him and matters of doubt should be referred to his judgment.

The Treasurer—Subject to the Board of Trustees, the Board of Consultors and the President, the Treasurer is entrusted with the management of the current finances of the University. All orders for books, apparatus or other articles for the various departments must pass through his office, and all bills must be presented to him for payment, endorsed as correct by the person or persons by whom the expense was incurred. Blank requisition forms are furnished for this purpose. No debt can be incurred in the name of the University by any member or officer without the authority of the Treasurer, and any individual attempting such action will be personally liable, whether the institution be benefited by the purchase or not. The wages of all persons employed by the University are paid by the Treasurer.

The Registrar is the business manager of all affairs connected with the financial obligations of the students to the University. He is the sole payee of tuition expenses and all special fees charged by any of the departments for the consumption of material and use of apparatus. All University publications are issued from his office, and to him all inquiries for information should be addressed. The keeping of students' accounts and scholastic records pertains to the work of the Registrar's office.

Other Officers—All officers of administration and instruction are directly responsible to the President of the University. The heads of departments are responsible for the conduct of the courses of instruction entrusted to them. All members of the teaching staff are requested to keep the Vice President informed on the notable delinquencies of the members of their classes and to give him immediate notice of unexcused absences. No officer is empowered to expel a student from the University; the infliction of the penalty of expulsion is reserved to the jurisdiction of the University Council. The Vice-President may suspend a student from membership in the University until the next meeting of the Council.

SCOPE OF THE COLLEGES.

The chief aim of the Colleges is to secure the cultural and practical advantages of a higher education. While the latter may be submitted to the needs and choice of the student, the former is believed to be unattainable without assiduous devotion to philosophical and literary pursuits. Hence in all the Colleges, a two years' study of philosophy, a good command of English and a reading knowledge of at least one foreign language are prerequisites for the Bachelor's Degree.

ADMISSION TO THE COLLEGES.

Religion—Although De Paul University is a Catholic institution, non-Catholics are admitted and are accorded all the privileges of the student-body. Attendance at the classes in religion and devotional exercises exacted of Catholic students is optional to non-Catholic students. Apart from this. absolutely no distinction is made on the grounds of religious belief.

Age—Candidates for admission to the College of Liberal Arts, the College of Sciences, the College of Engineering and the pre-medical courses of the Department of Medicine must be at least sixteen years of age Students from other institutions who have completed the required two years of college work and wish to take up the work of the first year of medicine should have completed their eighteenth year.

Character—Applicants are required to be of good moral character, and if suspicion to the contrary arises, may be requested to furnish evidence of respectable standing from the authorities of the school which they last attended.

Time of Entrance—Students are received at any time during the school year, but unless valid reasons impede they should enter at the beginning of the session. Freshmen should enter at the opening of the Autumn session. They should not, however, delay their entrance till the day fixed for the commencement of class-work. Much valuable time may be saved and inconvenience avoided by making arrangements one or more weeks before the days of registration.

Credentials—Applicants for admission to the Freshmen classes of the Colleges will be required to submit credentials of scholarship previously attained in their preparatory studies and, if convenient, the Academy diploma issued as evidence of the same. Upon application to the Registrar, blank forms for the above-mentioned credentials may be secured. These, after being properly filled in and ratified by the signature of the principal of the school, and if possible by the signatures of the teachers, should be returned to the Registrar for filing.

Scholarship Requirement—The Credit of Fifteen High School or Academy units exhibits the preparatory work necessary for admission to the first year of College. The term unit represents one year's work in a branch of study requiring not less than the equivalent of five recitations a week, each recitation occupying a period of not less than forty-five minutes. In laboratory, drawing room, shop or field work double this time is required.

In closely allied branches fractions of a unit may be combined, but in no case will less than one-half of a unit in a single subject be recognized. It should be noted, however, that a year devoted to Botany, Physiology and Zoology may be classed as a unit of Biology; and that three recitations per week for a year and a half will be regarded as the equivalent of one unit.

The time usually exacted for satisfactorily completing the work valued at fifteen units of credit will generally cover a period of four years in an accredited Academy or High School.

Subjects Accepted—Following are the subjects which may be offered for entrance credit. The numbers in parentheses indicate the maximum of credit allowed for each subject. The required groupings of subjects and the limitations affecting their acceptance may be gathered from the requirements for graduation from the Academy Bulletin.

Language:
English (4), Latin (4), Greek (3), German (3), French (3), Spanish (3).
Mathematics:
Algebra (2), Plane Geometry (1), Solid Geometry (½), Plane Trigonometry (½).
History:
Ancient (1), Modern (1), English (1), United States(1).
Science:
Physiography (1), Physics (1), Chemistry (1), Biology (1), Botany (1), Physiology (1), Zoology (1), Astronomy (½), Geology (½).
Civics:
Civil Government (½), Political Economy (½).

Note—(a) Two units will be allowed for Drawing and Shopwork to students entering the College of Engineering. (b) Not more than 4 units in science will be accepted. (c) Civil Government may combine with U. S. History to form 1 unit.

Examinations—Applicants for admission who cannot present certificate of graduation from an Academy or High School in good standing are required to pass an examination based on the entrance subjects of the College to which they apply for admission.

No student who has not attained an average of 75 per cent may receive credit for the work of a course; nor shall degrees be conferred upon or diplomas granted to such student; nor shall such student be allowed to compete for any awards or medals given by the University for proficiency in the class work of any department.

Advanced Standing—Students applying for advanced standing must present authoritatively signed certificates indicating the grade of work previously done, and, at the judgment of the instructor will be placed in the class for which their former accomplishments best fit them. Applicants unable to furnish such certificates must satisfactorily pass an examination based on the work done in the next lower class of this institution.

"Conditioned" Students—Applicants who are deficient in entrance requirements may be admitted as *conditioned* students, provided they can obtain the time and means to secure full class standing before the beginning of their year of graduation.

Special Students—Students (not candidates for graduating honors) who desire to pursue particular branches of study, may be received, provided that the subject chosen be within their capabilities, and that the class hours for these studies be not in conflict with the time schedule of the University.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

APPLYING TO THE COLLEGES OF ARTS, SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING.

Expenses—The fee, for tuition is $90.00 per annum, payable in installments of $30.00 at the beginning of the Autumn, Winter and Spring sessions, respectively.

"Special" students pay a tuition fee of $12.00 for one course of 60 hours and $10.00 each for two or more courses each of 60 hours.

To cover the consumption of material and for the use of equipment a fee of $5.00 per session is charged for the college laboratory course in chemistry, $3.00 in Physics IV., $3.00 in electrical engineering, $2.00 in Biology, $2.00 in Physics V, and $1.00 for the laboratory course in engineering materials. A charge of $1.00 is made for each 24 hours of shop practice. A small deposit is also required to cover breakage, a part or all of which is returnable.

Under no circumstances are tuition and fees refunded. A rebate is not granted. A student who leaves the University for valid reasons during the year may, however, redeem the tuition paid by pursuing studies within one year from the date of his withdrawal.

The University has no dormitories for its students. Information as to rooms and board may be had at the University office.

A supply of books and stationery is maintained in the University office, where they may be obtained at current rates.

For the conferring of each College Degree a fee of $10.00 is charged; and for the granting of each Academy Diploma a fee of $5.00.

The payment of all fees is made at the Registrar's office at the beginning of the session in which these fees fall due. Students failing to pay their fees on or before the fifth day of the session will be held to a fine of $1.00 for late registration. No student will be allowed to attend classes or enjoy the privileges of membership in the University until all fees are paid.

All breakage in laboratories and all destruction or defacing of property will be repaired at the expense of the person inflicting the damage.

TABLE OF FEES AND EXPENSES, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

Tuition for Scholastic year	$90.00
Per Session	30.00
For Each Collegiate Degree	10.00
For Chemicals, etc., used in Chemical Laboratory	5.00
For Physical Laboratory (per Session)	3.00
For Biological Laboratory (Per Session)	2.00
For Locker and Gymnasium (Per Annum)	5.00
For late Registration Fee	1.00
For Special Examination (Each Subject)	1.00

Scholarships—De Paul University is absolutely without endowment, and hence, as specified above, a tuition fee is charged in all the departments of the University. To further extend the advantages of a higher education, the institution informally offers free scholarships to a number of worthy boys; but this number is necessarily limited and by no means represents the ardent desire of the officers and faculty. To enable it to still further extend its educational influence, the University requests of those financially able the establishment of free scholarships. The requisite amount for a foundation of this kind is based upon the sum fixed as the annual fee for tuition:

Annual Scholarship (College)	$ 90.00
Annual Scholarship (Academy)	75.00
Academy Scholarship	300.00
College Scholarship	350.00
Full Scholarship	640.00
Perpetual Scholarship (College)	1,800.00
Perpetual Scholarship (Academy)	1,500.00

An annual scholarship maintains a student at the University for one year; the Academy and College scholarships maintain a student during four years, the time usually required for the satisfactory completion of the courses of study in these departments. A full scholarship defrays the expenses of tuition during the eight years usually required to complete the entire curriculum of studies extending throughout the Academy and College. The amount fixed for the founding of a perpetual scholarship is computed at 5 per cent, and gives the donor the right to maintain a student at the University as long as the University is in existence. As one student graduates or retires another may take his place.

These scholarships dispense with the tuition fee only, and are not intended to cover the cost of books and other expenses which may be entailed.

In all cases, the donor has the privilege of designating the beneficiary, and, upon request, a detailed report of the class standing of the student holding the scholarship will be forwarded at the end of each session to the beneficent founder.

Classes and Studies—Class work begins each day at 8 a. m. Laboratory experiments, shop practice and special class work assigned by the professor may occasionally protract the afternoon sessions of particular classes. Students in Astronomy are expected to assemble for observation on whatever evenings the professor may desire.

The University is open at 8 a. m. Students arriving before class time may have the privilege of going to their class rooms to occupy the interval in private study. The same privilege is accorded during the noon recess. The abuse of these privileges leads to their forfeiture.

As the time spent at the University is almost entirely devoted to recitation and instruction, students are required to prepare their lessons at home. Parents and guardians are requested to insist on their son's or ward's strict compliance with this obligation.

All students taking full courses are obliged to attend the classes in Elocution; and all Catholic students are obliged to attend the classes in Christian Doctrine.

Written examinations are held in all of the departments at the end of each session.

If not called for at the Registrar's office, a detailed report—based upon the combined results of the examinations, and daily recitations will be sent at the end of the session to the parent or guardian.

Dropping from Courses for Absences—A record is kept of all absences. When a student has passed the limit allowed in any one subject, the instructor in charge will notify the office and the student will be dropped from the course and lose all credit for same. College men are dropped from their classes, where their absences aggregate one-tenth of the whole number of recitations during a session for that course.

Reinstatement—When a student has been dropped from a course on account of absences he may be reinstated, only upon making up the work omitted during the period of absence from the study. Permission is given to do this only upon the recommendation of the instructor in charge of the course, and on the approval of the committee of attendance.

Awards—Certificates of proficiency in the courses chosen are given to "special" students at the satisfactory completion of such courses.

A gold medal is awarded to the successful contestant in each of the classes of Christian Doctrine.

The De Paul University Alumni Association offers annually a gold medal for the best English essay. Competition is restricted to the collegiate classes.

No student may compete for a medal who has not entered the University before the commencement of the second session nor may a student who is not a candidate for a degree or diploma compete for a medal. Nor (as specified above) shall a student who is deficient in his studies be allowed to compete for a medal.

Recesses—A recess of one hour is permitted at noon.

Saturday is the weekly holiday.

No classes are taught on the Holy Days of the Church or on the National holidays. (See Calendar.)

A vacation of about two weeks is given at Christmas, and one week at Easter.

Athletics—In response to the conviction that no small benefit accrues to the earnest student from a legitimate interest in manly sports, the University encourages a judicious number of intercollegiate contests.

The authorities take it for granted that the parents or guardians of the students consent to their son's or ward's participation in all the games sanctioned by the faculty. Hence all responsibility is to be assumed by the parents or guardians, whose duty it shall be to make known in writing their objections and restrictions with regard to their charge.

Participation in intercollegiate games is restricted to students who are giving satisfaction in their classes.

Undue attention to athletics at the expense of study bars the delinquent from the use of the campus after school hours.

All that savors of professionalism is discountenanced.

Discipline—The authorities do not hold themselves responsible for the conduct of the students outside the University premises; but for the honor of the institution they will hold students to strict account for serious faults wherever committed.

The University Council assumes absolute right to dismiss students for the commission of whatever misdemeanors it may deem justly punishable with expulsion.

As an educational institution may rightly be expected to give recommendations in behalf of its graduates, exemplary conduct is an absolute condition for all degrees and diplomas which may be granted in any of the departments of the University.

Leave of Absence—Students who desire to be absent from the University must apply to the office for permission. An excuse for absence does not in any case relieve the student from the responsibility for the work of his class during his absence.

Gymnasium—The University Gymnasium, 60x180 feet, is thoroughly equipped, and is one of the finest in the city. The gymnasium is designed to benefit all students of the University, not only by giving an opportunity for general exercise and healthy recreation, but also by providing means of caring for the body, correcting faulty attitudes and functions. It provides, therefore, for specific training in view of any physical defects that may be remedied by proper care. The department is under the direct supervision of one of the best known directors of the art in the city. He conducts special classes in physical education for the teachers of the public schools, principally along the lines which will be a benefit to those who afterwards intend to teach the work.

The Law School—The Illinois College of Law and the Illinois Law School were affiliated with De Paul University on February 21st, 1912. The Illinois College of Law is a Day School and the Illinois Law School is a Night School. The day school, at least, will be conducted at 1010 Webster Avenue. These colleges retain their respective names but have become the Law Department of the University. The Illinois College of Law was organized in the year 1897 and was regularly incorporated under the laws of the State of Illinois with full power and authority to maintain courses of study in law and related sciences and to confer the usual degrees. The members of the faculty of the law schools are distinguished for their ability as teachers; several of them are well-known legal writers.

For further information regarding the Law Department of De Paul University, write for bulletin of Illinois College of Law.

EQUIPMENT OF BIOLOGICAL, CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL LABORATORIES

BIOLOGICAL LABORATORIES.

The biological laboratories are located on the fourth floor of the main building. The larger room is used for laboratory instruction in the more elementary courses. It is well lighted, furnished with gas and water and provided with individual lockers, and dust-proof cases for the storage of apparatus and laboratory material.

In the larger room is also found an aquarium and an optic lantern outfit. The smaller room is used for more advanced work and is furnished in a somewhat similar way. The laboratories are equipped with a sufficient number of compound microscopes, dissecting microscopes, a limited number of ort immersion lenses, as well as the glassware and chemicals used in biological work.

A selected number of charts, dissectable models and preserved specimens is provided for use in the various courses. The laboratory also contains a complete set of sections for the microscopic study of plants and animals. For work in embryology and histology, paraffin microtome is provided and also paraffin baths, etc. In the bacteriological equipment is found an auto clove, a hot air sterilizer and an incubator.

A myograph, blood pressure gauges and various kinds of electrical apparatus are found for laboratory work in physiology.

CHEMICAL LABORATORIES.

The chemical laboratories are located on the first floor of the main building. These consist of a large room for general and analytical chemistry, a smaller room for advanced chemistry and a private research laboratory.

The laboratories are provided with locker desks, side tables, hoods, shelves for reagents, etc. Each student is given a separate locker desk supplied with water and gas, and is provided with all the necessary apparatus for the particular course which he pursues.

The various chemicals are arranged in alphabetical order on the side shelves. The students are provided with printed lists of these chemicals.

The laboratories are ventilated by an electric fan connected in such a way as to remove obnoxious fumes and gases from the hoods and the air in the room. This eliminates very satisfactorily any disgreeableness which may result from the performance of certain experiments.

In connection with the general laboratory is found a store room for apparatus and chemicals and a dark room used for photography and spectroscopic work.

The laboratories are equipped with sets of apparatus for the various courses. In addition to this the department possesses a considerable collection of special apparatus for advanced work in analytical, physical, organic and biological chemistry.

In the laboratory for advanced chemistry is found a side table especially fitted up for work in electrochemistry. Direct current is obtained from a set of storage batteries. Direct and alternating currents are available from a generator. In this room are also found three chemical balances of standard make used in quantitative analysis.

Among the more valuable single pieces of apparatus may be mentioned a mercury air pump, a spectroscope, a polariscope, and a refractometer.

Adjoining the private laboratory are found a lecture room and a preparation room. The lecture room has a seating capacity of about two hundred. It is used jointly by the departments of physics and chemistry. The preparation room besides being used in preparing lecture experiments serves also as a store room for the better grade of chemical apparatus.

A selected number of reference books and the most important chemical journals are kept in the private laboratory. The students are encouraged to make use of this material. The members of the more advanced classes are required to review a certain number of original articles.

Students interested in metallurgy have at their disposal an American Gas Furnace Company's down draft melter No. 1 and an annealing oven No. 16, both connected to a high pressure blower. A Braun's disc pulverizer is also a part of this equipment.

PHYSICAL LABORATORIES.

A room in the basement of the building is set aside for the laboratory course in Academy physics. It is furnished with the necessary apparatus for the elementary study of mechanics, heat, magnetism, electricity, sound and light.

The college laboratory adjoining the Academy laboratory is equipped for advanced work in physics. The apparatus and instruments admit of genuinely accurate work in mechanics, heat and sound.

The dark room, also a part of this group of rooms, contains equipment for most accurate work in light. This laboratory, in particular, places before the student modern and precise spectrometers, polariscopes, photometers, and similar necessary instruments. Numerous sets of lenses, mirrors, standard electric, oil and gas lamps and accessories are provided.

Another room is provided for experimental and research work in magnetism and electricity. In part the equipment consists of standard cells, capacities, resistances, induction coils, small transformers, telegraph sounders, relays, telephone transmitters, receivers, contact keys and other accessories. The apparatus for most advanced work consists of a Hartman and Braun potentiometer, a universal tangent galvanometer, a magnetometer, an electrometer, and several types of D'Arsonval galvanometers.

In addition to the student experimental apparatus, there is a good supply of demonstration apparatus for lecture work, including air pumps, electrostatic machines, etc.

COLLEGE WORK REQUIRED OF ALL STUDENTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

Latin	2
Greek	2
Philosophy	2
English	1
Mathematics	1
Required	8
Elective	7
	15

BACHELOR OF SCIENCES.

Language	2
Mathematics	2
Philosophy	1
English	1
Sciences	2
Required	8
Elective	7
	15

BACHELOR OF LIT.

Language	2
Mathematics or Science	1
Philosophy	2
English	1
History	1
Oratory	1
Required	8
Elective	7
	15

BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

Philosophy	2
English	1
History	1
Language	1
Political Science	2
Oratory	1
Required	8
Elective	7
	15

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION.

Philosophy	1
English	1
History of Education	2
Language	2
Mathematics or Science	1
Oratory	1
Required	8
Elective	7
	15

GROUP WORK.

Astronomy
Botany
Chemistry
Economics
English
Geology
German
Greek
History
Fine Arts
Physics
Political Science
Psychology
Sociology
French
Philosophy
Mathematics
Latin
Zoology

Geology covers Metallurgy and Mineralogy.

Philosophy covers also, Logic, Ethics and Pedagogy.

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCES

COLLEGE OF LIBERAL ARTS.

The College of Liberal Arts—The courses prescribed for students in the College of Liberal Arts embrace those subjects which long experience has proven to be indispensable in laying the foundation of a purely liberal education.

In the curriculum of studies, the English language occupies a prominent position; while, as a matter of course, the strictest attention is given to Latin and Greek. The varieties of literary forms as exhibited in the writings of the leading authors are critically read and studied, not only in their independent worth, but in their relative value as well. The parallel readings of the ancient classics of Greece and Rome are made to harmonize with the study of the English and American classics of similar literary character. Thus the simultaneous perusal of historians or poets or orators, etc., affords an opportunity for comparative analysis,—an incomparable aid to the true and earnest appreciation of the masterpieces of literature. A wide range of electives in Science, History, Economics, etc., is offered. The Degree conferred is Bachelor of Arts (A. B.).

COLLEGE OF ARTS.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

AUTUMN SESSION.	WINTER SESSION.	SPRING SESSION.
English 5	English ....5 or 6	English 6
Greek ....4, 7 or 15	Greek ....5, 8 or 15	Greek ....6, 9 or 15
Latin ....5, 8 or 17	Latin ....6, 9 or 18	Latin ....7, 10 or 18
Mathematics ..7	Mathematics ..8	Mathematics .9
*Chemistry 1	Chemistry 2	Chemistry ...3
*History 5	History 5	History 5

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Greek ....7, 4 or 15	Greek ....8, 5 or 15	Greek ....9, 6 or 15
Latin ....8, 5 or 17	Latin ....9, 6 or 18	Latin ....10, 7 or 19
*English ....7 or 8	English ....7 or 8	English ......7 or 8
*Mathematics ..10	Mathematics ..11	Mathematics .12
*Physics ....3 or 4	Physics ....3 or 4	Physics ......3 or 4
*History 6	History ....6 or 7	History 7

JUNIOR YEAR.

Philosophy 1	Philosophy 2	**Philosophy** ..3
*English 9	English 10	English 11
*Greek 11	Greek 12	Greek ....13 or 14
*Latin ....11 or 14	Latin ....12 or 14	Latin ....13 or 14
*History 8	History ....8 or 9	History 9
*Biology 4	Biology 4	Biology 4
*Civics & Econ.3	Civics & Econ.4	Civics & Econ.5

SENIOR YEAR.

Philosophy ...4	Philosophy ...5	Philosophy ..6
*English 12	English 13	English 14
*Cosmography .4	Cosmography .4 or 5	Cosmography 5
*History 10	History ......10 or 11	History 11

---

*Elective.

NOTE.—The work outlined above need not be taken in the order or years indicated. Philosophy, however, must be taken in succesive years. In addition to the prescribed eight units, each student must secure seven units of elective subjects. With regard to all courses due attention must be paid to the prerequisites as stated in the Academy Bulletin.

COLLEGE OF SCIENCES

The College of Sciences offers thorough courses in the natural and physical sciences. Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and the Biological Sciences constitute the prime subjects. But while these, the prescribed subjects, are calculated to lay the best foundation for the study of Medicine and allied branches (the usual design of the College), it is also the intention to adhere as closely as possible to the ends of a liberal education, which is mainly literary. Hence, courses in Greek or in Latin, or in both, may be substituted for particular courses, and if, in the estimation of the faculty, sufficient attention is still given to the sciences the degree of Bachelor of General Science may be conferred. In all cases, however, a list of the courses chosen must be submitted and approved before the student may be regarded as a candidate for graduation.

COLLEGE OF GENERAL SCIENCES.

PROGRAM OF STUDIES.

FRESHMAN YEAR.

AUTUMN SESSION.	WINTER SESSION.	SPRING SESSION.
English 5	English ....5 or 6	English 6
*German ......4 or 5	German ......4 or 5	German ......4 or 5
*French ....4 or 5	French ....4 or 5	French ....4 or 5
Mathematics ..7	Mathematics ..8	Mathematics ..9
Chemistry 1	Chemistry 2	Chemistry 3
*History 5	History 5	History 5
	SOPHOMORE YEAR.	
*English ....7 or 8	English ....7 or 8	English ....7 or 8
*German ....5 or 4	German ....5 or 4	German ....5 or 4
*French ....5 or 4	French ....5 or 4	French ....5 or 4
Mathematics ..10	Mathematics ..11	Mathematics ..12
Physics ......3 or 4	Physics ....3 or 4	Physics ....3 or 4
*History 6	History ....6 or 7	History 7
	JUNIOR YEAR.	
*English 9	English 10	English 11
*German ......6 or 7	German ......6 or 7	German ......6 or 7
*French ....6 or 7	French ....6 or 7	French ....6 or 7
*Biology 4	Biology 5	Biology 5
Philosophy ...1	Philosophy ...2	Philosophy 3

SENIOR YEAR.

*English 12	English 13	English 14
*Cosmography .4	Cosmography .4 or 5	Cosmography .5
Philosophy ...4	Philosophy 5	Philosophy ...6

---

*Elective.

NOTE.—The work outlined above need not be taken in the order or years indicated. Philosophy, however, must be taken in succesive years. In addition to the prescribed eight units, each student must secure seven units of elective subjects. Of the seven units in elective work four must be in science; and of these four, two must be in the same department.

Due attention must be paid to the prerequisites as stated in the Academy Bulletin.

COURSES OF STUDY

DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY.

Biology 4—Zoology.—A recitation and laboratory course in vertebrate zoology. The laboratory work consists of a study of the habits of the animals, the morphological characteristics and the anatomy as observed by dissections and by the study of microscopic sections. A comparative study is made of the nervous system and the organs of special senses in the various groups. The economic and sanitary aspect of the study of insects especially receive particular attention.

Biology 5—Zoology.—A systematic study of the vertebrates. The student is required to make a careful dissection of one member of each group, especially of the mammal. Sections are provided for the microscopical examination of the tissues and organs. The student is required to write papers on special topics and is encouraged to make use of the zoological exhibits in the museums and zoological gardens.

Biology 6—Embryology.—A systematic study in vertebrate embryology. Beginning with a consideration of orgenesis, spermatogenesis and the cleavage of the fertilized egg, the formation of gum layers and fetal membranes are studied in the early stages of chick embryos. The development of the nervous system, organs of the special senses, etc., are studied, in subsequent stages. The further development of organs is traced through successive stages of pig embryos. The student is required to prepare mounted and cut sections of the various stages.

Biology 7—Histology.—Beginning with the study of the elementary tissues from an embryological standpoint, the structure of the organs is taken up more in detail. The work is confined entirely to mammation tissues. The student is required to stain and mount the specimens provided. The lectures are illustrated by blackboard diagrams and by special microscopic sections.

Biology 8—General.—A lecture and laboratory course in the fundamental principles of the science. The laboratory material is drawn both from plant and animal life, and is selected to illustrate the principles under discussion. It is designed to serve as a cultural course in biology, or as an introduction to a more specialized study along more definite lines.

Biology 9—Bacteriology.—This course is designed especially to meet the requirements of domestic science students. It consists in a study of the morphological and cultural characteristics of the principle classes of bacteria. The role of bacteria in relation to food, particular to the nitrogen cycle, etc., receives special attention. The student prepares and sterilizes the media used in the experiments.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry 1.—*Inorganic*—This is an introductory course dealing with the fundamental principles of the science. The work involves a discussion of the different states of matter, chemical and physical change, the laws of conservation of matter and energy and difference between element and compound. These subjects are exemplified by the study of a few typical metallic and non-metallic elements. The elements selected also serve as introductory material in the study of acids bases and salts. A selected number of experiments are performed in the class-room to emphasize and illustrate the subject matter under discussion. In the laboratory the student becomes familiar with the elements and compounds discussed in the class-room by preparing them and investigating their properties.

Chemistry 2.—*Inorganic*—The remaining non-metallic elements are considered and also a number of the metallic elements. Special attention is given to the classification of elements into groups with similar properties and to the gradual transition from non-metallic to metallic elements.

The laboratory work is devoted to a study of the chemical and physical properties of the above elements and their compounds.

Chemistry 3.—*Inorganic*—The study of the metals is concluded. The metallurgy of the heavy metals is considered somewhat in detail. The periodic system is dwelt on and in this connection the chemical and physical properties of the elements are reviewed.

The course is concluded by a study of the laws of mass action, thermochemistry and the theories of solution and electrochemistry.

The laboratory work consists of the qualitative separation and detection of metallic and non-metallic radicals.

Chemistry 4.—*Inorganic*—This is principally a laboratory course in the more advanced qualitative analysis. Some time is devoted to a discussion of qualitative methods for the analysis of commercial products and to the conclusions to be drawn from such an analysis.

Chemistry 5.—*Inorganic*—An introductory course in quantitative analysis with the time about equally divided between gravimetric and volumetric determinations. After a certain degree of accuracy has been attained by the analysis of C. P. chemicals, the student is required to analyze a selected number of more complex substances such as commercial salts, ores, alloys, etc.

Chemistry 6.—*Inorganic*—The work of the previous course is continued, in addition a number of metals are determined by the electrolytic method. A part of the time is devoted to gas analysis and to the analysis of water. Special attention is given to the analysis of fuel and flue gases. The analysis of water is taken up both from a sanitary and from an engineering standpoint.

Chemistry 7.—*Organic*—This is an introductory course in organic chemistry. Beginning with a consideration of the physical and chemical properties of the elements encountered in organic compounds, the saturated hydrocarbons and their derivatives, alcohols, ethers, aldehydes, etc., are studied. Subsequently, combinations of the above with each other and with other elements or radicals are dwelt on. The course is arranged so as to be of practical value to the engineering student and to serve as a preparation to course 8.

Chemistry 8.—*Organic*—This course is a continuation of the above. It is designed to meet the requirements of students of biology and medicine as well as students who intend to specialize in chemistry.

Chemistry 9.—*Organic*—This course is given as an introduction to physiological chemistry. The composition of fats, proteins and carbohydrates is elucidated by a study of the products obtained by a chemical decomposition of the above substances. In the laboratory the student becomes familiar with the various chemical tests for carbohydrates, proteins and fats, and is required to prepare and purify a selected number of primary and decomposition products of these substances.

CHEMISTRY.

Chemistry 10.—*Inorganic*—A lecture and laboratory course adapted to the needs of teachers, persons engaged in the chemical trades, or others who desire a briefer course in the science of chemistry.

Chemistry 11.—*Inorganic*—A systematic course in the separation and identification of metallic and acid radicals.

Chemistry 12.—*Organic*—A brief course in organic chemistry to meet the needs of domestic science students and others who desire some knowledge of organic chemistry. The subject matter is taken up in a way similar to that outlined in course 7.

Chemistry 13.—*Chemistry of Foods*—Beginning with a study of the chemical composition and properties of carbohydrates, fats and proteins, the changes these substances undergo in the preparation of foods are considered. The food value of the above substances is discussed and a study made of their decomposition products. In this connection a summary is given of the physiology of digestion and metabolism, and the effect produced by varying the amounts of fats, carbohydrates or proteins in a fixed standard diet.

The latter part of the course is devoted to a discussion of qualitative and quantitative methods for the analysis of typical food products and to the detection of the various adulterants that may be found in these substances.

Note.—The work in each of the above courses in chemistry amounts to one quarter-hour.

DEPARTMENT OF CIVICS AND ECONOMICS.

Course 3.—*Political Economy*—A study of the laws and conditions regulating production, distribution and consumption of products, and an inquiry into the production, distribution and accumulation of wealth. Attention is given to the labor problem, capital, money and the management of business enterprises, trade, etc. A special study is made of sociology and the progress of civilization.

Course 4.—*Elementary Law*—This course embraces a brief and systematic study of Blackstone's Commentaries, corresponding to the first course of legal study usually prescribed for students of the law. All matter unimportant and obsolete as regards this country has been eliminated from the Commentaries, which are necessarily abridged to render them a convenient size for perusal and careful study during one session. However, all matter really important and bearing on the general laws of nations is retained. The course includes a study of four Books. The following subjects are taken up in order: Book I. "The Rights of Persons." Book II. "The Rights of Things." Book III. "Private Wrongs." Book IV. "Public Wrongs." No pretense is made at giving a student a complete law course during the necessarily limited time, but much can be learned in this brief but comprehensive course of the nature of laws in general and their application.

Course 5.—*Corporations*—A study of corporations, of their organization, development, and management. Attention is given to the rights and privileges of stockholders, the trend of the law concerning speculative enterprises, the legitimate conduct of financial affairs, etc. The principal and more common sources of failure are carefully considered. Redress, bankruptcy, insolvency, pro rata recovery, etc., are also reviewed from the legal standpoint. The solution of practical problems is required.

DEPARTMENT OF COSMOGRAPHY.

Course 4.—*Astronomy*—The course contemplated will be principally descriptive, aiming to impart a general knowledge of the subject. Leading topics will be: The language of astronomy, the solar system as a unit and as a number of units agreeing and differing in many respects, the constellations so far as science has been able to determine, a study of comets. Special attention will be given to the earth, the moon and the sun.

Students assemble in the observatory from time to time for practical work.

COURSE 5.—*Geology*—This science treats of the structure of the earth, and the secondary causes through the operation of which the earth's crust assumed its present form. The story of the earth is read in the rocks, and every new fact gleaned by close observation forms a new page to be scanned by the scientific student. The student is made familiar with the materials composing the surface of the earth, their arrangement into strata, and with the various ages and geological changes. Stress is laid upon dynamics. Study is also made of the economic values of ores, rocks, clays and soils.

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH.

The scope of the College English is the analytical study of the principles of rhetoric, and the application of them in criticism and construction of Literature. The work is analysis and synthesis, and consists in: (1) study of theory; (2) critical appreciation; (3) rhetorical composition.

Precept and practice are so interwoven that, though in each term of the course one or the other may predominate, no term is without a definite proportion of each.

The endeavor in the lower classes of the college is to traverse broadly the whole field of Style and Invention. For the work of the more advanced classes has been reserved the specialized study of particular periods and types of literature.

COURSE 5.—*Composition-Rhetoric*—The aim of this course is to associate the principles of Rhetoric with the practise of Composition. The paragraph idea is emphasized with a view to the kinetic conception of discourse instead of the static method which it is intended to displace. The six main qualities of Composition are rehearsed through the medium of chosen extracts and the student is taught to carefully distinguish between the impressiveness of language which appeals to the understanding and the impressiveness of picture which appeals to the imagination. Attention is given at the same time to the elements of correct English and to the mechanical devices employed in correct Composition.

COURSE 6.—*Literature*—This is a course in criticism of various forms of discourse. The end sought is an appreciation and love of good literature. The artistic and literary qualities of style are studied from the master works of Newman, Carlyle, Ruskin, DeQuincy, Stevenson, Brownson, Emerson and other representative authors. The effectiveness of their work is considered in such matters as diction, phraseology, organic processes, sentences, and paragraphs.

COURSES 7 AND 8.—*Poetics*—The different theories of poetry from the different schools, are studied historically and comparatively. Lectures are given on Epic, Lyric, and Dramatic forms, their general characteristics and their main points of divergence. Individual readings and analyses are required of the essays of Sidney, Pope, Shelley, Hunt, and Newman.

(a) *Epic and Narrative Forms*: Grand Epic, Metrical Romance, Metrical Tale, Pastoral, and Idyll are studied in readings from Milton, Longfellow, Byron, Scott, Matthew Arnold, Tennyson, etc.

(b) *Lyrical Forms*: The Song, Ode, Sonnet and Dramatic Lyric are studied in the works of Burns, Wordsworth, Coleridge, Shelley, Keats, Faber, Moore, Rossetti, Swinburne, and Browning. Close scrutiny of the Elegies of Milton, Shelley, and Tennyson.

(c) *Dramatic Poetry:* Lectures on the history of the English Drama, its beginnings, early forms, and influences. The Romantic and Classical Dramas are contrasted in the light of their respective works.

Course 9.—*Essay*—This course is devoted to criticism and composition of the critical, historical, scientific, philosophical, and political essay. Models for imitation and analysis are afforded by the following authors: Brownson, Macaulay, Bacon, Stevenson, Matthew Arnold, John Ruskin, Herbert Spencer, Balmes, Wiseman, Newman, Archbishop Spalding, and Darwin.

Course 10.—*Argumentative and Oratorical Composition*—This course is mostly practical work in constructive and destructive argumentation. It consists in preparation of questions for debate, construction of arguments, etc. In fact everything in the subject-matter that determines order, tone, and style is taken up. This series of lectures and recitation is followed by a course of oratory which considers the working essentials of eloquence, the forms and agencies of appeal, species of oratory, etc. Specimens for analysis and imitation are taken from Burke, Chatham, Fox, Pitt, Grattan, Webster, Henry, Calhoun and Clay. Comparison is made of modern with ancient oratory.

Course 11.—*Fiction*—This course embraces both the earlier and the later work done in this field. Under the heading of Romance the contributions of Spain, Italy and Northern Europe get their meed of notice. The three types the Romance to the Drama and to Modern Science closes the Survey. The Novel is studied in its origin and in its three stages of evolution, romantic, idealistic, and realistic. The struggle between the drama and the novel as well as the union of the latter with the romance, will include a special study of the authors involved.

Course 12.—*Descriptive History of Literature*—A study of the characteristics of each period of British literature and of causes that influenced them. The periods are reviewed in their chronological order: Saxon, Semi-Saxon, Old English, Middle English, Modern English. A comparative study of the characteristics of the literature of European nations is included.

Course 13.—*Journalism*—History of Journalism. Qualifications for Journalism. Duties of the three classes of editors. Education and work of a reporter. Method of writing a news story. How to write advertisements. The Sunday Supplement. Method of conducting a country paper. Errors to be avoided. Instructions on the Law of Libel. Copyright Laws. Models of the best dailies are studied, and extensive practice afforded.

Course 14.—*Philology of the English Language*—Study of words, of roots, of derivations, etc. History of the development of the English language. Study of texts from different periods.

Course 15.—*Assemblies*—To supplement the work of the class room various literary societies have been established. The work consists in the reading of critical papers on literary topics of general interest. Students in the Collegiate department meet once a week. Debates and extempore speaking are a feature. In the advanced classes the study of literature is supplemented by the reading and criticism of carefully prepared papers.

DEPARTMENT OF FRENCH.

Course 4.—The value of a course in French is evident to every student of the sciences, for it gives an opportunity of reading, in the original, the works of eminent French scientists. Continual practice is given in spelling and reading in order that the student may familiarize himself with the language. From the beginning of the course French is made as much as possible the language of the class room.

Course 5.—In this course special study is made of the irregular verbs. A complete review of the rudiments of French is had and the student is thereby enabled to make a careful study of the language in the advanced courses.

COURSE 6.—In this course particular attention is paid to the idioms of the language. For this purpose such works as afford practice in idiomatic construction are studied. Selections from Martin Dury, Thiers, Chateaubriand, or others which the instructor may suggest are translated.

COURSE 7.—This course is devoted to the study of the French Drama. Such masters as Racine, Moliere, Corneille and Rostand are carefully considered. The literature of this interesting form of drama receives special attention. The student's attention is called to the sermons of celebrated preachers, and to the political speeches of leading statesmen. Readings from scientific works and current literature are also prescribed for this course.

DEPARTMENT OF GERMAN.

COURSE 4.—The object of the course is to teach the student not only to read, but also to speak German. In this course the student is accustomed to hearing German, and also undertakes to express himself in the same language. The value of such a course in German is readily appreciated by all students of science, since it tends to give access to the best works of the German scientists.

COURSE 5.—The study of simple prose is undertaken in this course. The complete syntax of German is given special attention, and to make this phase of the language practical, daily exercises illustrating the rules are required. German is the language of the class.

COURSE 6.—This course consists of a thorough review of German syntax and acquaints the student with the more common idiomatic expressions. The works are selected to afford the student sufficient practice. Extracts from the works of Schiller's Thirty Years' War, Menzel's German History, etc., are translated.

COURSE 7.—A careful study is made of the German lyrics, as exemplified in the more popular poems of Goethe, Schiller, Heine, etc. The course also includes a brief survey of the German drama. Critical papers form the exercises in German composition. Stress is laid upon the reading of scientific publications, of recent popular productions and of newspaper German.

DEPARTMENT OF GREEK.

COURSE 4.—*Plato, Apologo and Crito*—In this course the style Plato is studied. Short accounts of the relations between Socrates and Plato; Socrates as a reformer; as a law-abiding Athenian. Prose composition based on Plato. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 5.—*Herodotus*—The first book of Herodotus' history is studied during the first session, as a preparation for which, a short course is given in the oddities of the Ionic dialect as found in the author. Greek conversation and composition are also introduced. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 6.—*Thucydides*—In the beginning of this course the seventh book of Thucydides' work is taken up. Towards the end of the course extracts from Xenophon's Hellenica are read and compared in style with the works of the earlier historians. Frequent Greek compositions based on the authors read and on the topics afforded by the texts are required. Greek conversation is had at different intervals. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 7.—*Lysias—Selected Orations*—The object of this course is to bring the student in close touch with the study of the style of Lysias with special reference to Attic refinement. A short history of the ten Attic orators is also considered. The student is also required to familiarize himself with prose composition work and this is based on the text. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 8.—*Greek Lyric*—Selections from Pindar's odes form the greater part of the work of this course. The careful study of their metrical structure is prosecuted. Selections from the Greek lyric poets. These selections include extracts from: (a) Elegiac poets—Callinus, Solon, Xenophanes and others. (b) Iambic poets—Archilochus, Simonides of Amorgos. (c) Melic poets—Sappho, Alcaeus, Anacreontea and others are introduced. Attention is also given to the influence these meters exercised on the lyric poetry of Rome and on many of the hymns of the Catholic Church. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 9.—*The Drama and Dramatists*—Aeschylus, Sophocles, Aristophanes. During this course a study of the more important plays selected from the authors is taken up. Origin of the drama. Study of the style of Aeschylus. Progress of Greek tragedy. Study of the style and religious ideas of Sophocles. Origin and nature of old comedy. Relations between comedy and tragedy. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 10.—*Essay*—This course is devoted to the study of the phiosophical literature of ancient Greece, particularly the Dialogue, as a forcible method of exposition and instruction. The history of the Athenian groves is reviewed, together with the establishment of the first Academy. The readings are the Crito, Apology of Socrates and Phaedo of Plato and the Poetics and Nicomachaen Ethics (Book X) of Aristotle. The writing of criticisms on the doctrines of the authors read, the writing of original philosophical essays form the exercises in Greek composition. Lectures and recitations four times each week.

COURSE 11.—*Epic Poetry*—Selections from Homer's Iliad or Odyssey, or from both, afford the subject matter for the study of the Epic. Constant attention is given to the dramatic features of the Homeric Epic—the scenery and the action. Comparisons are instituted with the Epics of Virgil, Dante and Milton and the labored and artificial productions of noted English translators of Homer. The tragic history and rich mythology from which the Iliad and Odyssey sprung are made the subjects of careful study. The memorizing of notable passages is required. Critical papers constitute the exercises in Greek composition. Lectures and recitations four times a week.

COURSE 12.—*Lyric Poetry* (*Pindar*)—Selections from Pindar's odes form the greatest part of this course. The careful study of their metrical structure is prosecuted. Selections from Archilochus, Alcaeus and Sappho are occasionally introduced—particularly those poems which exhibit the metrical models bearing the names of these authors. Attention is also given to the influence these meters exercised on the lyric poetry of Rome and on many of the hymns of the Catholic Church. Critical papers on the poems studied are occasionally required as exercises in Greek composition. Comment and recitations are frequently given in Greek. Lectures and recitations four times each week.

COURSE 13.—*Oratory*—Demostenes' First Philippic and the oration against Leptines are read in the beginning of the course. Later, the following selections from Lysias are taken up: The oration on the Sacred Olive, the oration for Mantitheus, the oration against Pancleon, the oration against the Grain Dealers. These form the subject matter for a detailed study of Greek forensic oratory and of the method of procedure in the Heliastic Courts. The exercises in Greek composition and conversation consist, respectively, in the writing of brief, original orations and in frequent colloquies on topics afforded by the text. Lectures and recitations four times each week.

COURSE 14.—*Greek Fathers*—The readings for this course are selected from the following works: The Homily of St. Basil on Profane Authors, St. John Chrysostom's Eutropius, St. Gregory Nazianzen's Machabees and the eulogy of St. Melitius by St. Gregory of Nyssa.

COURSE 15.—*Greek Composition*—This is a special course designed to give the student a thorough knowledge of the Greek idioms and frequent practice in the writing of Classic Greek. The work consists in the study of collocation and peculiar constructions found in the Attic prose writers, memorizing of vocabularies and a careful writing of graded exercises.

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY.

Course 5.—*The Papacy and the Empire*—The College courses in history are designed to augment and complete the work of the High School history classes. The matter of the first course regards chiefly the Papacy and the Empire. These two powers exercised the greatest influence on the history of the world since the coming of Christ, and it is but proper that they should receive much attention from the student of history. Many other important topics are discussed during this course.

Course 6.—*The Reformation*—This course deals with one of the most interesting epochs in the annals of the world. It is an epoch, too, which is often misrepresented. The object of this course, therefore, is the setting forth of facts in their true relation of cause and effect. Accordingly, great stress is laid on such events as the transfer of the Papal residence to Avignon, the great Western Schism, and the Renaissance. The Reformation itself is considered fully, and also the period of unrest which was the direct result of the Reformation.

Course 7.—*The Social Revolution*—This course treats of the important events of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, and gives the student an insight into the causes of the great revolutions of modern times. Some of the topics considered during the year's work are: The seven years' war, causes of political and social revolutions of the eighteenth century, political and social causes of the French revolution, the American war of independence, the Civil war in the United States, Mexico and the United States, our own times.

Course 8.—*Philosophy of History*—This course has for its object the study of historical cause and effect; the relation of religion to the happiness and prosperity of mankind, and the various political and sociological errors arising from false religious and political ideas. The students are obliged to take notes on the subjects of the lectures and also to do some collateral readings which bear reference to the lectures given.

Course 9.—*The French Revolution and Napoleon.*—French society and the state before the Revolution; the Revolution; Reign of Terror and Reaction; Napoleon and the establishment of the Empire; the Napoleonic wars, with reference to the commercial conflict with England; the overthrow of Napoleon and the treaties of Paris.

Course 10.—*Mediaeval History:* A study of the close of the Middle Ages, the Renaissance, and the Reformation, with a review of the elements of ancient civilization which survived the Middle Ages, together with an analysis of the contribution made by mediaeval to modern civilization. The object of this course, therefore, is the setting forth of facts in their true relation of cause and effect. Accordingly great stress is laid on such events as the transfer of the Papal residence to Avignon, the great Western Schism, and the Renaissance. The Reformation itself is considered freely, and also the period of unrest which was the direct result of the Reformation.

Course 11.—*Crusades.*—General history of the Crusades. Part played by Church in Crusades. Their effect on the general history of Europe. Crusades considered in relation to the making of Modern History.

DEPARTMENT OF LATIN.

Course 5.—*Cicero*—De Senectute and De Amicitia. Study of Cicero's style. Prose composition in the form of short essays. Recitations four hours each week.

Course 6.—*Livy*—Selections from various books which treat of the most important events in Roman history covered by the books and fragments of Livy. Study of Livy's Grammar and style. Latin prose composition. Four hours each week.

COURSE 7.—*Tacitus*—Agricola and Germania. Study of the style of Tacitus. Comments on the provincial policy of the Roman government. Latin prose composition. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 8.—*Horace*—Ars Poetica. Analysis and critical study of the Ars Poetica. The influence of Horace on later literary criticism. Latin verse composition. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 9.—*Plautus*—Selected Comedies. Study of the style and archaic forms of Plautus. Comparison of Roman with Greek comedy. Influence of the Roman comic poets on later comedy. Original essays. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 10.—*Terence*—Selected Comedies. A brief history of Roman Comedy. Dependence of Terence on Greek models. Versification and metrical licenses of Terence. Latin verse composition. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 11.—*Essay*—The readings are from Seneca. The De Providentia, De Tranquillitate Animi, De Brevitate Vitae, and De Vita Beata are studied and criticized from a philosophical standpoint. The influence of Christianity upon the religious tenets of the Stoic is made the subject of special inquiry. The composition of original essays on subjects consonant with the phraseology of classic Latin is a weekly exercise.

Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 12.—*Drama*—The history and development of the Roman stage, especially its comedy, form the subject of detailed study. The selections are the Duo Captivi of Plautus and the Phormio or Andria of Terence. Some attention is given to the study of archaic form and of scansion, but the works are studied mostly from a dramatic standpoint. For Latin Composition see Course 17. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 13.—*Epic Poetry*—Selections from the latter books of Virgil's Aeneid (sufficient to complete the story) are read. The class work is subsidiary to Greek. For Latin Composition see Course 17.

COURSE 14.—*Lyric Poetry*—Selected lyrics of Catulus and the odes of Horace form the subject matter of this course. The metrical structure of each poem is studied in connection with the reading. In the scansion, the rules of quantity are given in Latin hexameters. Apart from this, the work is mainly critical and is connected along literary lines. Critical papers on selected odes are required frequently as exercises in Latin composition. Class work is, as far as practicable, conducted in Latin. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 15.—*Oratory*—The examples of Roman Oratory are taken from Cicero. The selections (dependent upon the previous readings of the class) are from the following: The Manilian Law, Poet Archias, Marcellus, Ligurius, Fourteenth Phillipic, First, Third and Fourth against Catiline. The work consists in the critical analysis of style of types of invective and argumentative discourse represented. Original orations are occasionally required as exercises in Latin composition. Recitations and lectures four hours a week.

COURSE 16.—*Latin Fathers*—This course is designed to give the student some acquaintance with the Latin of the Church, and to enable him to assist intelligently at the services of the Roman liturgy. The readings are taken mostly from the homilies and sermons of the Latin Fathers and from the lives of the Saints as given in the Roman Breviary. Lectures and recitations four hours a week.

COURSE 17.—*Latin Prose Composition*—The purpose of this course is to give a thorough drill in the practice of writing Latin prose. The intricacies of the idioms of the language are studied. The student is led through a series of graded exercises to express his thoughts readily and idiomatically. The vocabularies and idiomatic phrases are, for the most part, taken from Cicero. Recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 18.—*Metrical Composition*—This course is taken with Courses 8 and 9. The work consists in the writing of short poems modeled after the meters of the Horation odes. The translation of English lyrics into Latin verse may be substituted for original productions. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

COURSE 19.—*Religious Poetry*—Selected hymns from St. Augustine, St. Ambrose, Pope Damasus, Sedulus, etc., are studied. The influence of Horatian meters upon the hymns of the Church is noted, and the adaptability of these meters to sentiments purer and loftier than the inspiration of paganism is pointed out. Lectures and recitations four hours each week.

DEPARTMENT OF MATHEMATICS.

COURSE 7.—*College Algebra*—This course serves as a general conclusion of the study of Algebra. The matter studied includes common logarithms, interest and annuities, choice and chance, continued fractions, scales of notation, theory of numbers, variables and limits, series, general properties of equations, numerical equations, determinates and complex numbers.

COURSE 8.—*Plane and Spherical Trigonometry*—Trigonometric functions and the discussion of the right triangle, goniometry, oblique triangles and the construction of the tables are closely considered. Towards the end of the course, a few weeks are devoted to the study of Spherical Trigonometry. A brief course in surveying, including field practice is added.

COURSE 9.—*Analytical Geometry*—This course is designed to give the student sufficient exercise in solving problems of Analytical Geometry, which require original thought,—the surest test of real mastery of principles. The practical value of this course is apparent in the professions which require a thorough knowledge of mathematics, while in the classical and scientific courses, the study of the higher mathematics serves as an excellent preparation for Philosophy.

COURSE 10.—*Analytical Geometry, Continued*—This course serves as a general conclusion of the study of Analytical Geometry. Should the study of analytical geometry be not completed in the preceding session, the work will be completed in a short time during the first session of the sophomore year.

COURSE 11.—*Differential Calculus*—The Study of Differential Calculus stimulates the logical and mathematical powers of the intellect by furnishing problems, the solution of which demands the greatest exactness. The subjects considered are: Limiting ratios, differentiation of algebraic and transcendental functions, successive differentiation, expansion of functions in series, functions of several independent variables, vanishing fractions, geometrical representation of the first differential coefficient, maxima and minima values of a function, tangents and normals to plane curves, asymptotes, concavity, and convexity, singular points of curves, tracing of curves, differential coefficient of an arc, area, etc., contract curvature, evolutes and involutes, the cycloid.

COURSE 12.—*Integral Calculus*—The course includes a detailed study of the following subjects: Integration of monomial differentials, certain binomial differentials, definite integrals, trigonometrical functions, rational fractions, integration of certain irrational differentials, integration by parts, integration by infinite series, integration of logarithmic, expotential and trigonometrical differentials, successive integration of functions of two or more variables, differential equations, quadrature of plane surfaces, rectification of plane curves, surfaces and volumes of solids of revolution, application of differential and integral calculus to mechanics.

COURSE 13.—*Algebra and Plane Geometry.*—This course in mathematics is designed to afford a general review of algebra and plane geometry. Special attention is given to fundamental operations, factoring, highest common factor, least common multiple, fractions and fractional equations. The course in geometry will be a somewhat rapid review of fundamental propositions in plane geometry with solution and discussion of a number of exercises involving these fundamentals.

COURSE 14.—*Advanced Algebra and Plane Trigonometry*—The course in algebra will include simultaneous equations, quadratic equations, theory of exponents, surds, arithmetical and geometrical progressions, the binomial theorem and logarithms. The course in plane trigonometry will embrace trigonometric functions, discussion of the right triangle, goniometry, oblique triangles and construction of tables.

DEPARTMENT OF ORATORY.

ORATORY 5.—*Elementary Course.* In this Course, instruction is given in management and regulation of the breath, proper use of the body in development of vocal energy, most advanced knowledge of English phonation, most approved methods of acquiring a distinct articulation, function of natural and orotund voices, application of force, stress, pitch, rate, quantity and emphasis with their importance as dynamics of expressive speech, use of inflection for the purpose of emphasis and melodious effect, fundamental principles of gesture and their application. Students are taught how exhaustion of the body in speaking may be overcome, how throat difficulties occasioned by overuse or wrong use of the vocal organs may be avoided, how harsh quality of voice may be removed and pure, musical quality acquired, how mannerisms in melody and inflectional forms may be remedied, how awkwardness in gesture may be conquered and how vocal practice should be regulated.

ORATORY 6.—*Advanced.* The advanced course in oratory is open to all students having fifty-four hours' credit in class work or its equivalent in private work. This course requires the preparation of a selection to be delivered before the class once a week, subject to the criticism of the instructor. Orations, description, colloquy and drama are studied and read aloud. This course is planned to give the student an opportunity of applying the principles acquired in Course 1, thereby developing a form of easy, natural speech.

DEPARTMENT OF PHILOSOPHY.

COURSE 1.—*Logic*—This course embraces lectures and recitations based on subjects suggested by a comprehensive view of Logic. This subject is considered as an art and as a science. Simple Apprehension, Judgment and Reasoning as the three operations of Thought are considered, and also with the nature and criteria of certitude.

COURSE 2.—*Metaphysics*—This course serves to give the essentials for the foundation of all real science. Being, Essence, Existence, Substance and Cause, constitute the basis both of lectures and recitations.

COURSE 4.—*Psychology*—During this course, both Empirical and Rational Psychology are studied. Empirical Psychology treats of the sensuous and of the rational life. Rational Psychology discusses the nature, origin, and destiny of the soul.

COURSE 5.—*Natural Theology*—The topics discussed during the course are: the Existence of God; the Attributes of God; the Action of God upon this world. This course gives us a knowledge of the science of God, so far as God can be known by the light of natural reason.

COURSE 3.—*Ethics*—The duties and rights of man as a rational, responsible agent are carefully considered and discussed. An inquiry is then made into what acts are morally good, what morally bad, also what constitutes the morality of human acts and what are the principles and criteria of morality. The subject matter of Moral Philosophy is treated in a series of lectures and recitations.

Course 6.—*History of Philosophy*—In this course informal lectures on the history of the leading philosophical systems, their originators and most ardent defenders, are given in connection with the courses outlined above. The Oriental, Greek, Greco-Roman, Greco-Oriental, Patristic, Scholastic and Modern systems of philosophy are considered in turn.

Course 7.—*Philosophy 1A—Criteriology or Critical Logic.* This branch of philosophy has for its object the examining of the fundamental principles underlying the entire mental process with a view of demonstrating the possibility and existence of certainty and its opposite; the means of attaining certainty; and its ultimate test or criterion. The importance of this treatise is evident, for upon the truth or falsity of this same depends the truth or falsity of a system of philosophy.

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS.

Physics 1.—*Academy Physics*—This course consists of lectures, demonstrations, and recitations covering the important phases of mechanics, heat, magnetism, electricity, sound and light. Though designed to pave the way for a more exhaustive and mathematical college course, it nevertheless presents a comprehensive survey of physical phenomena for the student who expects to pursue the subject no further. Special stress is laid upon the relation of physics to the other natural sciences, to chemistry in particular. In the first session Mechanics and Heat are studied; in the second, Sound, Magnetism and Electrostatics. The work is concluded by the study of Current Electricty and Light.

Physics 2.—*Academy Physics*—A laboratory course in connection with Physics 1. Here the student himself works out and keeps record of experiments designed to supplement the regular class-room work.

Physics 3.—*College Physics*—The object of the course in college physics is to supplement and enlarge upon the work of the elementary course, and to lay the foundation for advanced work in the technical courses of the engineering college. The elementary course in physics is descriptive; the college course is quantitative. More attention is paid to mathematical details and underlying theoretical principles. Physics is presented as the science of exact measurement. The course consists of lectures and recitations, and continues through the three quarters of the school year.

Physics 4.—*College Physics*—A laboratory course to accompany the recitation work and lecture work in Physics 3. Special stress is laid on individual work, each student being required to perform and keep a written record of representative and quantitatively accurate experiments.

Physics 5.—*Electrical and Magnetic Measurements*—A course that is primarily designed to meet the requirements of electrical engineers. The generally accepted methods of measuring current, voltage, resistance, capacity, and inductance are studied and compared, together with methods which would obtain in manufacturing or operating establishments. While the course is primarily a laboratory one, when found necessary a laboratory period is devoted to conference.

Physics 6.—*Elementary Physics*—This course covers in an elementary but thorough manner the important phases of mechanics, sound and heat. It consists of lectures and recitations and is designed to treat the subject from a pedagogical standpoint.

Physics 7.—*Elementary Physics*—A laboratory course given in connection with Physics 6. The work covers experiments in mechanics, heat and sound. Special attention is given to the preparation of laboratory notes.

Physics 8.—*Elementary Physics*—This course covers in a comprehensive manner the important phenomena of magnetism, electricity, and light. It consists of lectures and recitations and may be taken with Physics 6.

Physics 9.—*Elementary Physics*—Laboratory experiments are performed by the student relative to the subject of magnetism, of electricity and of light. A manual of laboratory notes is prepared by each individual.

Physics 10.—*College Physics*—This course consists of recitations and lectures and presents in an advanced and mathematical manner the subjects of mechanics, gases, liquids, solids, heat and sound.

Physics 11.—*College Physics*—A laboratory course covering experimentally the subjects of mechanics, gases, liquids, solids, heat and sound.

Physics 12.—*College Physics*—Recitations and lectures pertaining to the subjects of magnetism, electricity and light.

Physics 13.—*College Physics*—A laboratory course wherein the subjects of magnetism, electricity and light are dealt with in an experimental way.

Note: Courses 6 and 7 amount to one quarter hour.
Courses 8 and 9 amount to one quarter hour.
Courses 10 and 11 amount to one quarter hour.
Courses 12 and 13 amount to one quarter hour.

THE UNIVERSITY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

The De Paul School for Girls is under the direction of the Sisters of the Blessed Virgin Mary (B. V. M.), a young and energetic teaching order, which by devotion to and efficiency in the work of its vocation has rapidly climbed to an enviable position among the teaching organizations of the United States.

For further particulars, address

THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

INDEX.

Page
Calendar 1
Board of Trustees 2
Executive Officers 2
Board of Consultors 2
Faculty 3
Organization 4
General Information 5
Location and Access 5
Buildings and Campus 5
Government 7
Scope of the Colleges 8
Admission to the Colleges 8
General Regulations 10
Equipment of Science Laboratories 15
College Work Required 18
College of Arts and Sciences 19
Courses of Study 21
University School for Girls 33

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS-URBANA
3 0112 110179097